CHANNELED SCABLANDS OF EASTERN WASHINGTON

... A vibrant nature within a geological past...



Sometimes called rock rose, the bitterroot grows in shallow rocky soils throughout the scab-lands. The roots of the plant were dug in the spring and were used traditionally by Native Americans. The name bitterroot is derived from the bitter flavor of the moot. The roots were either dried or ward frosh in sembine ther dried or used fresh in combination with other foods.

Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse

Through habitat acquisition and enhancement efforts, the BLM and other wildlife agencies are attempting to increase the populations of this once common species. A year round resident of the scablands, sharptail populations lations are currently small and isolated, but it is hoped that these enhancement efforts will succeed im increasing their numbers



Channeled Scablands of Eastern Washington Spokane District

Plant and Animal Species —Which can be Identified on this Poster

Clark's Grebe Tundra Swan American Bittern Black-crowned Night Heron Sandhill Crane Black Tern Forster's Tern Caspian Tern Long-billed Curlew American Avocet Baird's Sandpiper Greater Yellowlegs Long-billed Dowitcher Golden Eagle Ferruginous Hawk Rough-legged Hawk

Prairie Falcon

Burrowing Owl Snowy Owl Norther Harrier Common Highthawk Rock Dove Ring-necked Pheasant **Gray Partridge** Chukar Partridge White-throated Swift Horned Lark Cliff Swallow Marsh Wren Rock Wren Loggerhead Shrike Western Meadowlark Yellow-breasted Chat Lark Sparrow

Sagebrush Vole Long-tailed Weasel Badger Coyote Mule Deer Cattle Western Rattlesnake Jerusalem Cricket Monarch Butterfly Narrow-leaved Cattail Mariposa Lilly Salmon Globemallow Rabbitbrush Mountain Cottontail (tracks) Bushy-tailed Woodrat (whitewash)

Snow Bunting

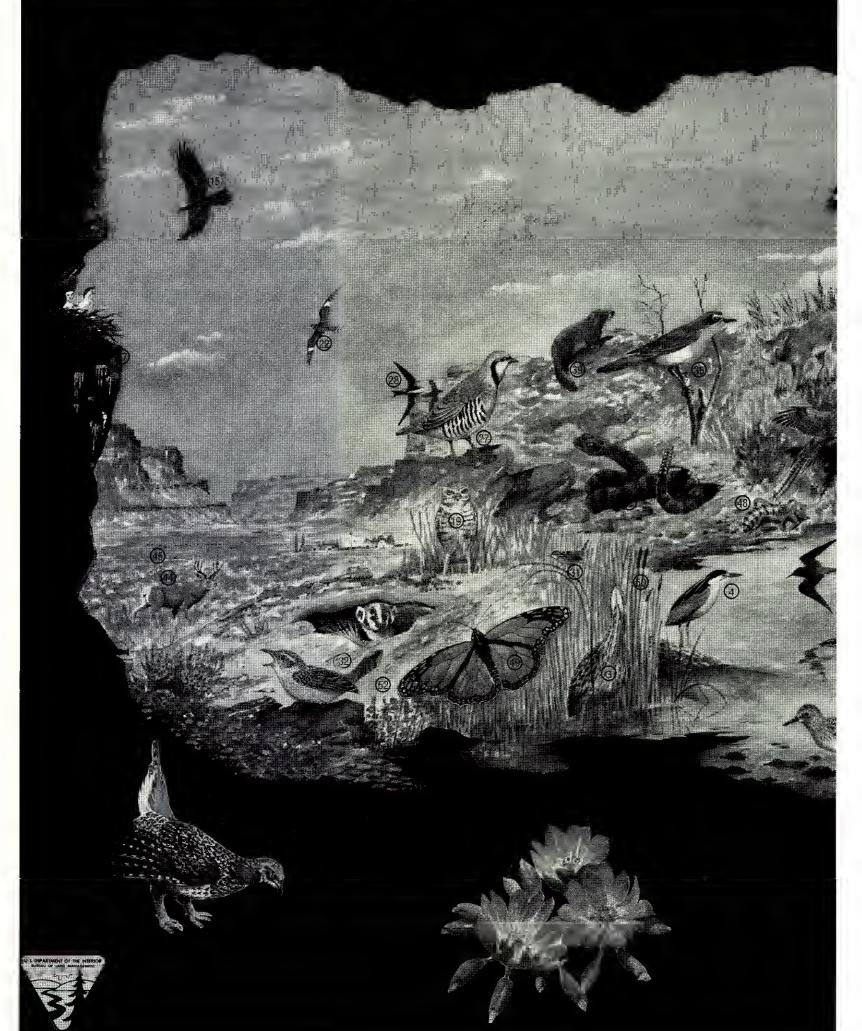
Yellow-bellied Marmot

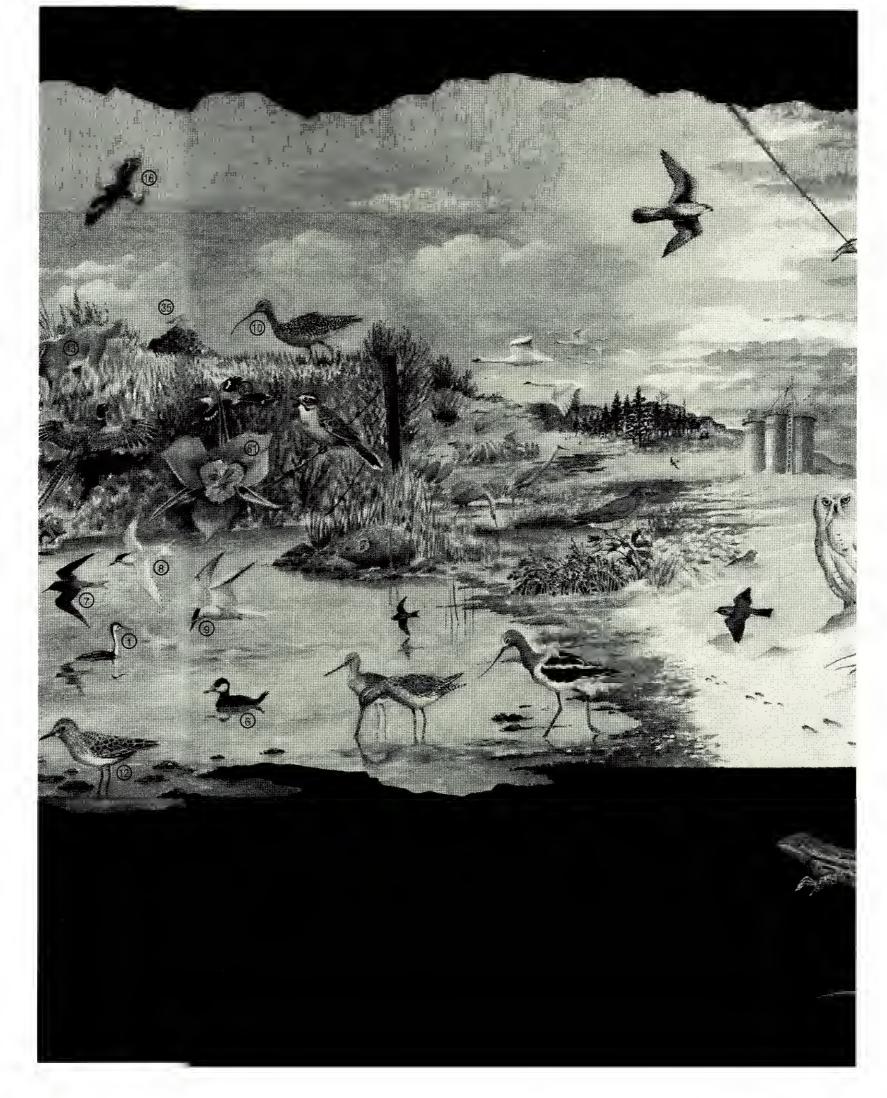
Sagebrush Lizard

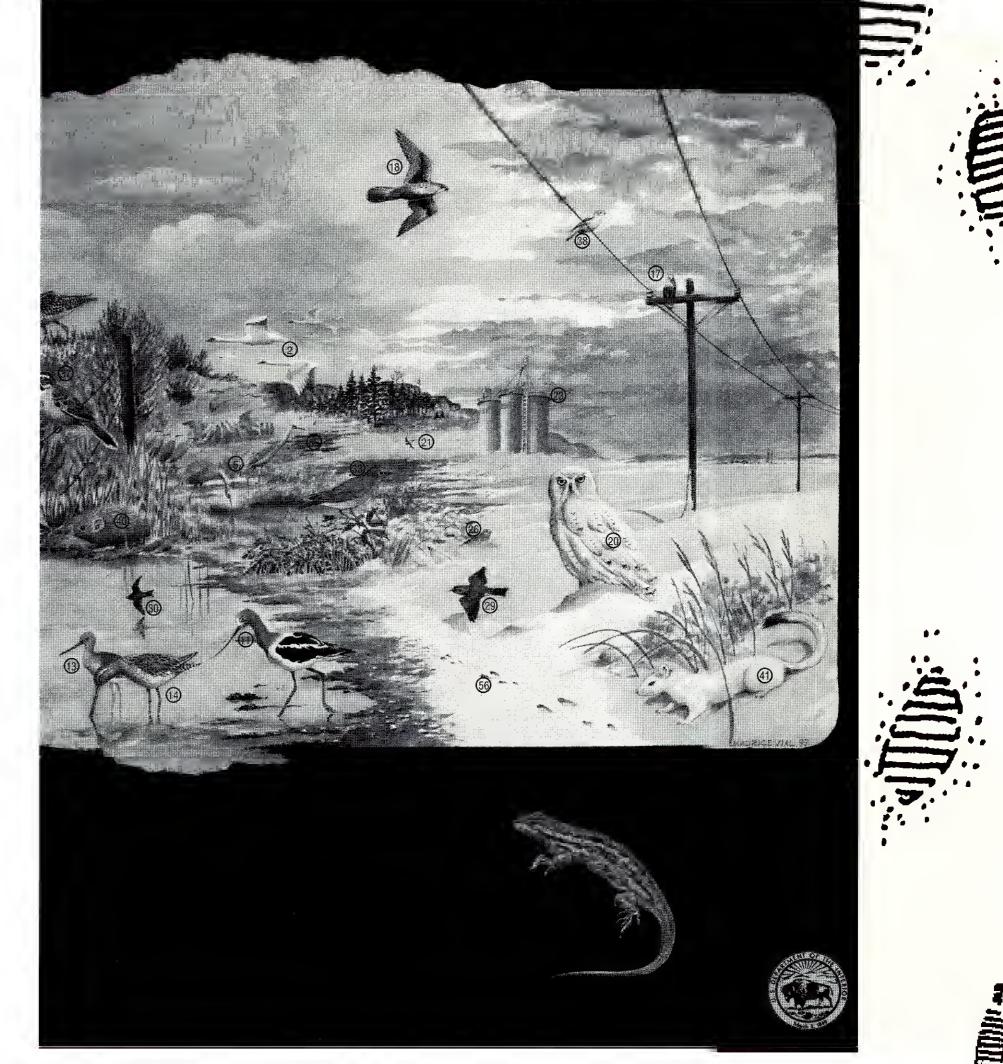
An interesting species of the scablands that occurs mainly in areas where the sagebrush is less fragmented. The male shows some blue speckling on the throat and belly. Furtive and less common than the pigmy shorthorned lizard, its observation is noteworthy and should be reported.

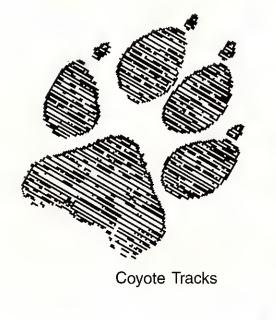












Use This List To Identify The Plants & Animals In The Channeled Scablands 1 - Clark's GrebeU 2 - Tundra SwanC 4 - Black-crowned Night Heron U **33** – Mountain Bluebird C S 34 - Loggerhead Shrike C 35 – Western Meadowlark 8 - Forster's TernU S 36 - Yellow-breasted Chat 9 - Caspian TernC 39 - Yellow-bellied Marmot C S(H) 11 - American AvocetC 40 - Sagebrush vole C AY M 41 – Long-tailed Weasel U S **44** – Mule Deer C AY 18 - Prairie Falcon U AY 46 - Sagebrush Lizard U AY(H) 47 – Western Rattlesnake U AY(H) W 48 – Jerusalem Cricket 50 - Narrow-leaf Cattail 24 - Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse .R AY 52 - Salmon Globemallow 25 - Ring-necked Pheasant AY 53 - Rabbitbrush

Occurrence

All year Can be seen in all seasons, with variable frequency Breeder

S Summer Only Breeder

W Winter Only Non Breeder

M Migration Late winter through late spring & late summer through late fall - Non Breeder

Hibernates

Abundance

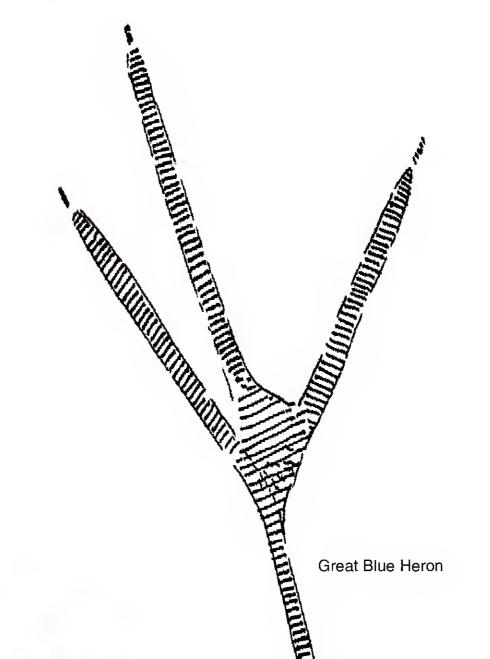
C Common

U Uncommon

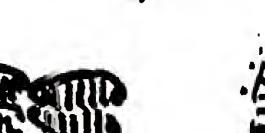
R Rare

Plants & Insects are not rated











- A THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF

Cottontail

